

Begin

Reel #477
Ruminovich, L.D.

FEL'DMAN, I.Kh.; VOROPAYEVA, A.V.; RUNINOVICH, L.D.

Oxidation of p-nitrotoluene up to p-nitrobenzoic acid. Trudy
Len. khim.-farm. inst. no.14:29-30 '62 (MIRA 17:2)

Ruvich, V.P.

BALKAROV, M.I.; RUNICH, V.P.

Problems in using Narzan waters from the Mount El'brus region; on the 400th anniversary of the voluntary annexation of Kabarda to Russia. Vop.kur.fizioter. i lech.fiz.kul't. 22 no.6:63-67 N-D '57.
(MIRA 11:2)

1. Upravleniye kurorta Nel'chik
(MOUNT EL'BRUS--MINERAL WATERS)

RUNIKHIN, Yu.A.

Bone and blood formation after full subperiosteal resection
of the diaphyses of the shank bones. Vest. Mosk. un. Ser. 6:
Biol., pochv. 13 no.2:10-21 Mr-Apr '63.

(MIRA 17:10)

1. Kafedra gistologii Moskovskogo universiteta.

1. POPOV, P. I.; BAYEV, K. L.; VORONTSOB-VEL'YAMINOV, B. A.; and RUNITSKIY, R. V.
2. USSR (600)
4. Physics and Mathematics
7. Astronomy, Popov, P. I., Bayev, K. L., Vorontsob-Vel'yaminov, B. A., and Runitskiy, R. V. (Second edition revised, Moscow, Education and Pedagogic Press, 1949). Reviewed by Dobronravich, P. P., Sov. Kniga, No 5, 1950.

9. [REDACTED] Report U-3081, 16 Jan 1953, Unclassified.

RÜNK, O.; TARGO, E.; TIHASE, K.; VIKK, E., retsenzent; PORK, O.,
retsenzent; KORBA, A., red.; SEPP, A., tekhn. red.

[Elements of mechanical drawing and sketching] Joonestamise
ja joonistamise põhikursus. Tallinn, Eesti Riiklik Kirjastus,
1963. 399 p. (MIRA 16:12)

(Mechanical drawing)

LUPU, N. G., akad.; RUNKAN, V., d-r (Bukharest)

Present status of the problem of the etiology, pathogenesis
and clinical aspects of chronic hepatitis and posthepatitis
cirrhosis. Klin. med. no.2:8-13 '62. (MIRA 15:4)

(LIVER--CIRRHOSIS) (HEPATITIS, INFECTIOUS)

RUNKELOV, G. P.

Reliable radio communications apparatus for open pits. Gor. zhur.
no.10:48-49 0 '62. (MIRA 15:10)

1. Nachal'nik svyazi Sorskogo molibdenovogo kombinata.

(Radio in mining)

LITHUANIA/Microbiology - Microorganisms Pathogenic to F-3
Humans and Animals

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur - Biol., No 18, 1958, 81591

Author : Runkevicius, J.

Inst : -

Title : BCG in Tuberculosis Control.

Orig Pub: Valst. polit. ir moksl. lit. leidykla, 1957,
24 psl.

Abstract: No abstract.

Card 1/1

44

RUNKOV, P.G.

Dynamic design of multiroller reeling machines. Nek. vop. inzh.
fiz. no.1:123-144 '57. (MIRA 12:5)
(Rolling mills)

137-58-6-12167

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, 1958, Nr 6, p 142 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Runkov, P.G.

TITLE: Dynamic Analysis of Reeling Machines With Multiple Rollers
(Dinamicheskiy raschet mnogorolikovykh namotochnykh mashin)

PERIODICAL: V sb.: Nekotoryye vopr. inzh. fiz. Nr 1, Moscow, 1957,
pp 123-144

ABSTRACT: A presentation of a method employed in the design and analysis of machines for reeling of a metal strip after rolling. The author examines the design of machines in which the feeding rollers are mounted at the entrance to the coil-forming enclosure (CFE). Formulae are shown for the thrust required, based on the magnitude of the moment needed for bending of the strip and which are employed in the determination of effort needed to force the strip into the CFE. It is shown that a 6-roller machine can function normally only if the end of the strip does not contact the guiding surfaces of the CFE; formulae required for determination of limiting values of the initial and final radii of the CFE are shown together with formulae employed in determination of the maximum velocity permissible in coiling of the

Card 1/2

137-58-6-12167

Dynamic Analysis of Reeling Machines With Multiple Roller

strip. Methods employed for dynamic analysis of 6-roller reeling machines are shown.

M.Z.

1. Rolling mills--Equipment
2. Reels--Applications
3. Metals--Processing
4. Machines--Analysis

Card 2/2

RUNKOV, P.G., inzhener.

Determination of the power required for a reeler in thin strip
rolling. Sbor.nauch.rab.MIFI no.8:134-142 '54. (MLRA 9:3)
(Metalworking machinery)

RUNKOV, P. G.

"Determining the Strength Needed by a Coil-Winding Machine While Rolling Thin Strips," page 134 of the book "Problems on Strength and Deformation of Metals and Alloys," released by the Moscow Engineer-Physics Inst., Mashgiz, 1954

TABCON D-342613, 24 Oct 55

MALIKOV, K.V.; PISHVANOV, V.L.; SUNTSOV, G.N.; STAROVEROV, A.A.;
OVCHARENKO, V.M.; ANDREYEV, V.I.; MAZIN, B.S.; RUN'KOV, V.I.;
SEMAVIN, P.I.

Using sulfurous mazut in blast furnaces. Stal' 23 no.5:394-397
My '63. (MIRA 16:5)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut metallurgicheskoy
teplotekhniki i Beloretskiy metallurgicheskiy kombinat.
(Blast furnaces--Equipment and supplies)
(Mazut--Analysis)

VERZILLOV, V.F.; RUNKOVA, L.V.

Effect of environmental conditions on the respiration intensity
of cuttings treated with heteroauxin. Dokl. AN SSSR 124 no.2:
466-468 Ja '59. (MIRA 12:1)

1. Glavnyy botanicheskiy sad AN SSSR. Predstavleno akademikom
N.V. TSitsinym.

(Indoleacetic acid) (Plant cuttings)
(Plants--Respiration)

17(4)

AUTHORS:

Verzilov, V. F., Runkova, L. V.

SOV/20-124-2-63/71

TITLE:

The Effect of Environmental Conditions Upon the Intensity of Respiration in Cuttings Treated With Heteroauxin (Vliyaniye usloviy sredy na intensivnost' dykhaniya cherenkov, obrabotannykh geteroauksinom)

PERIODICAL:

Doklady Akademii nauk SSSR, 1959, Vol 124, Nr 2, pp 466 - 468 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

The growth stimulants have a particularly strong activating effect upon the physiological processes in the lower internodes of the treated cuttings (Refs 2, 3). According to some publications the morphology of the cuttings is changed by the conditions of taking roots (Ref 4). In 1955-1957 the authors investigated the effect of the following factors upon the cuttings: temperature and light, as mentioned in the title. The experiment was carried out with 12 day old bean seedlings under glass house conditions. The cut off cuttings were put into a 0.01 % solution of heteroauxin potassium salt at 16-17° during 6 hours. Then a part of the cuttings was implanted at 12-14° another part at 18-20° for the purpose of rooting.

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The Effect of Environmental Conditions Upon the SOV/20-124-2-63/71
Intensity of Respiration in Cuttings Treated With Heteroauxin

Each group was exposed to different light conditions: 5000 lk and 20,000 lk. Skazkin and others determined the respiration intensity according to Boysen-Jensen (Boysen-Yensen, Reference 4) at 7 stages (Ref 1): 1. Immediately after the cutting off of the cuttings. 2. Immediately after treatment. 3. One day after treatment. 4. Three days after treatment. 5. Five days after treatment. 6. Seven days after treatment, and 7. 12 days after treatment. Respiration intensity was separately investigated in the upper and lower parts of the cuttings as well as in the leaves. Tables 1 - 4 show the results. They prove that the increase of respiration intensity under the action of heteroauxin with an unchanged temperature background (fon) is due to a more intensive illumination with the same illumination respiration becomes more intensive in the case of higher temperature. The same conditions are responsible for the highest stimulation of root formation by heteroauxin. One of the reasons for this phenomenon is apparently the increase of respiration intensity in the lower parts of the stem. Thus a considerably higher quantity of energy is released. This is the reason for the intensification of the synthetic processes

Card 2/3

The Effect of Environmental Conditions Upon the SOV/20-124-2-63/71
Intensity of Respiration in Cuttings Treated With Heteroauxin

which cause an intensive root formation of the cuttings
treated with the stimulant. - There are 4 tables and
5 references, 3 of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Glavnyy botanicheskiy sad Akademii nauk SSSR (Main Botanic
Garden of the Academy of Sciences, USSR)

PRESENTED: September 19, 1958, by N. V. Tsitsin, Academician

SUBMITTED: September 14, 1958

Card 3/3

I

COUNTRY : USSR
 CATEGORY : Plant Physiology. Growth and Development.
 DOC. NO. : RIBICEL, No. 5, 1959, No. 19986
 AUTHOR : Rukova, L.V.
 INST. : Main Botanical Garden AN USSR
 TITLE : Environment Effects on the Physiological Processes of Cuttings Treated with Heteroauxin
 ORG. PUB. : Byul. Gl. Botan. sada AN SSSR, 1957, vyp. 29, 72-77
 ABSTRACT : Slips of 12-day old bean sprouts were treated for 6 hours with indoleacetic acid (controls were treated with tap water) and placed under different illuminations (20,000 and 5,000 lux) and temperatures (18-20 and 12-14°). At an illumination of 20,000 lux and a temperature of 18-20° growth proceeded fastest. Indoleacetic acid stimulated the formation and growth of roots. With an illumination of 5,000 lux at 12-14° rooting practically ceased, even under indoleacetic acid.
 CUB: 4/3

ECU. 111 :
CATEGORY :

ABG. JOUR. : RZhBiol., No. 5, 1959, No. 19986

AUTHOR :
INST. :
TITL. :

ORIG. PUB. :

ABSTRACT : tie acid stimulus. Respiration rate was high at high temperatures and strong illumination. Respiration in the upper parts of slips was more intense than in the lower ones. In all the other tests the respiration rate was less, especially in the upper parts of the slips. Tissue hydration was higher at low illumination and high temperatures. In all tests indoleacetic acid increased tissues hydration, especially in the lower part of the slip. Treatment with indoleacetic acid abruptly increased the free auxin content in the slips. At the moment

CARD:

2/3

RUNKOVA, L.V.

Effect of environmental conditions on the concentration of nitrogenous substances in kidney bean cuttings treated with heteroauxine.
Biol.Glav.bot.sada no.36:66-71 '60. (MIRA 13:7)

1. Glavnyy botanicheskiy sad Akademii nauk SSSR.
(Plant cuttings)
(Indolacetic acid)
(Plants, Motion of fluids in)

KHAROVA, L. V., Cand Bio Sci -- (diss) "The effect of the environment on the effectiveness of growth stimulators during the rooting of plant grafts," Moscow, 1960, 17 pp (Moscow State Pedagogical Institute im V. I. Stalin) (KL, 37-60, 121)

РЕНКОВА, Л. В.

RUNKOVA, L.V.

Influence of environmental conditions on physiological processes
in plant cuttings treated with heteroauxin. Biol. Glav. bot. sada
no.29:72-77 '57. (MIRA 11:1)

1. Glavnyy botanicheskiy sad AN SSSR.
(Plant cuttings) (Indoleacetic acid)

VERZILOV, V.F.; RUNKOVA, L.V.

Use of the preparation S-600 for summer transplanting of trees
and shrubs. Biul. Glav. bot. sada no.54:85-89 '64.

(MIRA 17:11)

1. Glavnyy botanicheskiy sad AN SSSR.

RUNKOVA, L.V.

Auxin content of cuttings rooted under different light conditions. Biul. Glav. bot. sada no. 45:74-80 '62. (MIRA 16:2)

1. Glavnyy botanicheskiy sad AN SSSR.
(Plants, Effect of light on)
(Hormones (Plants))
(Plant cuttings)

SOPOVA, A.A.; RUNKOVA, N.V.

Problems relative to production cost. Koks i khim. no.5:59-60 '56.
(Coke industry--Costs) (MLRA 9:10)

RUNL, V.

Analytical division of the cations of beryllium from the cations of aluminum and iron. p. 480. CESKOSLOVENSKY HORNÍK. (Ministerstvo paliv a Svaz zaměstnanců v hornictví) Praha. Vol. 5, no. 11, Nov. 1955.

SOURCE: East European Accessions List, Vol. 5, no. 9, September 1956

CA

9

Structure and mineralogy of blast-furnace slags. I. D. G. Runner. *Pit and Quarry* 39, No. 6, 73-4(1940).—Microphotographs and description of the most likely minerals in American slags, as melilite, wollastonite, calcium sulfide, calcium orthosilicate, periclase, olivine, and variable glass. II. *Ibid.* No. 7, 120-30(1947).—Continuous lath-shaped crystals suggest improved abrasion resistance and lower absorptivity. H. O. Nickelsen

ASM-AIA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

620	621	622	623	624	625	626	627	628	629	630	631	632	633	634	635	636	637	638	639	640	641	642	643	644	645	646	647	648	649	650	651	652	653	654	655	656	657	658	659	660	661	662	663	664	665	666	667	668	669	670	671	672	673	674	675	676	677	678	679	680	681	682	683	684	685	686	687	688	689	690	691	692	693	694	695	696	697	698	699	700
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RUNO, Ye.V.

"Bacteriophagy; general information on the phenomenon of phages and its role in many industries" by I.A.I. Rautenshtein. Reviewed by E.V. Runo. Mikrobiologiya 25 no.6:754-755 N-D '56. (MLRA 10:1)
(BACTERIOPHAGE) (RAUTENSHEIN, I.A.I.)

ALEYNIKOV, A., inzh.; RUNOV, A., inzh.; DASHEVSKIY, Ya., kand.tekhn.nauk

Large three-phase furnace with a rotating bath for smelting ferro-silicon. Tekh.-ekon.biul. no.1/2:13-18 Ja-F '59. (MIRA 12:4)
(Electric furnaces)

✓ New Method of Casting Silicon Ferro-Alloys. Ya. V. Dashkevskii, A. E. Rünov, I. S. Kuzak, D. D. Zheltov and B. A. Mel'nik. (Sov'et, 1955, (9), 714-719). (In Russian). Difficulties associated with the casting of clean and stable ingots from electric-furnace 46% or 76% ferrosilicon are discussed. Experiments are described on the basis of which a new casting method has been developed. The alloy is cast into metal moulds of special design with massive, spray-cooled bottoms. Removable frames are provided for mechanized extraction of the ingots. Among the direct and indirect benefits claimed for the new method are improved metal quality, higher productivity, and reduction in the electricity consumption and costs.—a. z.

Met

5377 New Process of Pouring Ferrosilicons. Ya. V. Darsky, A. E. Runov, I. S. Kazak, D. D. Zhenov, and B. A. Melnik. *Henry Brucher Translation No. 3838*, 16 p. (From *Stal*, v. 15, no. 8, 1955, p. 714-719.) Henry Brucher, Altadena, Calif.

A new generally adaptable method of producing clean and stable 45 and 75% ferrosilicon slabs which eliminates dressing of the ingots. Tables, graphs, diagrams. 10 ref.

RUNOV, A.

Steps to the great space. Grazhd. av. 20 no.10:13-15 0 '63.
(MIRA 16:12)

RUNOV, A. D., KISELEV, A. V. and DREVING, V. P.

"The Sorption and the Heats of Sorption of Vapors and the Structure of
Activated Charcoals," Dokl. AN SSSR, 46, No.7, 1945

Moscow State U., Res. Inst. Physics

RUNOV, A. D.

(Deceased)

"Automatic Calorimeter with Constant Heat Exchange for Measuring Absorption
Heats of Gases and Liquids," Zhur. Fiz. Khim., 23, No.5, 1949

2

CA

Heat of adsorption from solutions at different temperatures. A. D. Kiselev, A. V. Kiselev, V. P. Kiselev, and S. N. Alekseev. *Zhur. Fiz. Khim.* 25, 1005-17 (1949).
The heat, Q , of wetting fruit-stone charcoal (C.A. 42, 6208c) by $\text{PrOH-H}_2\text{O}$ mixts. was detd. in a calorimeter immersed in a thermostat or in a calorimeter having const. heat exchange (C.A. 43, 6871d); the sensitivity of the latter was 0.01-0.04 cal. but the accuracy of Q was only ≈ 1 cal./g. because of the volatility of PrOH . Q was identical at 25 and 50°; it was 10 for H_2O , and 16, 22, 29, and 30 when the concn. of PrOH was 1, 4, 8, and 12.1 mol./l., resp. The apparent adsorption x of PrOH by C (cf. C.A. 42, 6208c) had a max. near $c = 2$. dQ/dc was pos. at c less than 2 and neg. at c greater than 2. If the total adsorption vol. v is given by $v = -dx/dc$ at c greater than 2, where dx/dc is almost const., the total adsorbed unit. $a = x + vc$. dQ/da was 1200 cal./mole at small a , increased with a to a max. at about $a = 6$ millimol./g., and decreased on further increase of a . This decrease may be due to the importance of wide pores at great a , whereas the increase of dQ/da with a may be due to energy spent on (displacing H_2O) by PrOH at small a . J. J. Bikerman

RONOV H.D.

0

✓ An automatic calorimeter with constant heat exchange for
the measurement of the heat of adsorption of gases and
liquids A. Kiselev F. Kiselev

KISELEV, A.V.: KISELEV, V.P.: KISELEV-AVDEYEV, N.G.:
SHCHERBAKOVA, K.P.:

Calorimeters and Calorimetry.

Automatic calorimeter with constant heat exchange for measuring heats of absorption of gases and liquids. Trudy Inst. fiz. khimii AN SSSR no. 1, 1952.

1. 10000-67 PEP(1)/EP(1)/EP(1)/EP(1)/EP(1) TTP(c) AT/31/36
 ACC NO: AP6016383 SOURCE CODE: UR/0109/66/011/011/2098/2100

AUTHOR: Manelis, R. M.; Grishina, L. P.; Rumov, A. D.

ORG: none

TITLE: Thermionic emission of some yttrium and gadolinium borides

SOURCE: Radiotekhnika i elektronika, v. 11, no. 11, 1966, 2098-2100

TOPIC TAGS: yttrium compound, gadolinium compound, boride, thermionic emission

ABSTRACT: The thermal emission properties of YB_4 , YB_6 , YB_{12} , GdB_4 , and GdB_6 were investigated in a dismountable continuously evacuated diode provided with a ring-protected anode. The boride samples were deposited on a tantalum strip treated with tantalum powder. The chemical and phase compositions of the compounds were rigorously controlled before and during the measurements, which were performed on at least three samples of each of the borides. The data obtained show that from the point of view of emission properties yttrium and gadolinium borides are markedly inferior to lanthanum hexaboride which, according to the authors' measurements has $j_e = 1.34 \text{ a/cm}^2$ and $\phi = 2.71 \text{ ev}$ at 1600K, and $j_e = 7.15 \text{ a/cm}^2$ and $\phi = 2.85 \text{ ev}$ at 1800K. Orig. art. has: 1 table.

SUB CODE: 20/ SUBM DATE: 21Feb66/ ORIG REF: 007/ OTH REF: 004/ ATD PRESS: 5105

Cord 1/1

L 32042-66 EWP(e)/EWI(m)/EWP(t)/ETI IJP(c) JD/JG/AT/WH

ACC NR: AP6013339 (A) SOURCE CODE: UR/0363/66/002/004/0608/0616

AUTHOR: Meyerson, G.A.; Zhuravlev, N.N.; Manelis, R.M.; Runov, A.D.;
Stepanova, A.A.; Grishina, L.P.; Gramm, N.V.

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B

ORG: Physics Department, Moscow State University im. M.V. Lomonosov (Fizicheskiy
fakul'tet, Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet)

TITLE: Some properties of yttrium borides

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Izvestiya. Neorganicheskiye materialy, v. 2, no. 4, 1966, 608-616

TOPIC TAGS: yttrium compound, boride, work function, thermionic emission

ABSTRACT: The thermionic and crystallographic constants of the borides YB_4 , YB_6 , and YB_{12} were measured, and the behavior of these materials in a vacuum at elevated temperatures was studied. The borides were prepared by the vacuum thermal method by reducing yttrium oxide with boron. YB_4 is indexed in a tetragonal lattice with constants $a = 7.12$, $c = 4.04 \pm 0.05$ Å. YB_6 and YB_{12} are indexed in a cubic lattice with constant $a = 4.102$ and 7.506 ± 0.002 Å, respectively. It was shown that only YB_4 is stable during high-temperature treatment (up to 2750K); YB_6 and YB_{12} decompose to

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UDC: 546.641'271

L 32042-66

ACC NR: AP6013339

form YB₄. The microhardness and strength of the borides decreases in the series YB₄ → YB₆ → YB₁₂. Measurements of the thermionic emission showed that the highest density of the emission current was that of YB₄ (0.284 A/cm² at 1890K). Currents of $9.68 \times 10^{-4} - 2.01 \times 10^{-5}$ A/cm² can be obtained from YB₆ and YB₁₂ on a tantalum substrate at maximum operating temperatures of 1790 and 1730K, respectively. The work function (ϕ_0) increases from 3.2 to 5.31 to 5.36 in the series YB₄ → YB₆ → YB₁₂. The emissive properties depend substantially on the phase composition of the material. In their emissive properties, the yttrium borides studied are substantially inferior to lanthanum hexaboride. Orig. art. has: 8 fig. and 5 tables.

SUB CODE: 11 / SUBM DATE: 16Jun65 / ORIG REF: 007 / OTH REF: 004

Card 2/2 90

L 3170-66 EWT(m) DIAAP

ACCESSION NR: AT5016964

UR/3154/65/000/002/0047/0070

34
12
B+1

AUTHOR: Dmitruk, M. I.; Malov, A. F.; Panin, B. V.; Runov, A. D.; Soldatov, A. F.; Shchepkin, G. Ya.

TITLE: Mass-separation device with magnetic and electric cross-fields intended for the production of pure ($C > 99\%$) rare isotopes of heavy elements

SOURCE: Moscow. Inzhenerno-fizicheskiy institut. Fizicheskaya elektronika, no.2, 1965, 47-70

TOPIC TAGS: mass separation, lead isotope, cadmium isotope, rare isotope

ABSTRACT: A two-stage mass separator is described, and the results of separation of lead and cadmium isotopes are reported. An electro-magnetic mass separator described by L. A. Artsimovich, et. al. (Atomnaya energiya, 3, 483, 1957) was used as the first stage; its focusing angle 1.25π was changed to $\pi\sqrt{2}$. The second stage developed after D. Z. Fischer's device. (Phys., 133, 471, 1952, has electric and magnetic fields of special configurations in the same space; this arrangement permits the focusing of ions separated according to their masses and energies simultaneously with the vertical and horizontal focusing of particles. The design of the second stage, performed on the basis of the general theory of axisymmetrical

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ACCESSION NR: AT5016964

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electric and magnetic cross fields, is reported in detail. From estimates of geometrical characteristics, the dispersion of the mass separator for Pb^{208} - Pb^{207} isotopes was found to be 12.24 mm. A theoretical maximum resolution is 250,000; in practice, however, the resolution was under 1000 for Pb^{204} isotope separation. A Pb^{204} sample isolated by the above mass separator had these concentrations: $C_{Pb^{204}} = 99.64\%$; $C_{Pb^{206}} = 0.6\%$; $C_{Pb^{207}} = 0.08\%$; $C_{Pb^{208}} = 0.18\%$. Allowing for the contamination of the sample by the natural mixture of Pb isotopes at the separator emitter, the sample must have contained 99.99% Pb^{204} , which corresponds to an enrichment ratio of 700,000. A sample of cadmium enriched in the mass separator contained 99.9% Cd^{114} . "In conclusion, the authors wish to thank L. A. Artsimovich for his constant attention and help and also the workers of the Institute of Atomic Energy im. I. V. Kurchatov and other organizations who took part in development, building of units, and in assembling and alignment of the outfit: V. Z. Bychkov, D. V. Pavlov, A. A. Nikulichev, N. N. Golubeva, V. F. Gavrilov, P. I. Zdobnikov, Yu. I. Kostyutkin, I. Ya. Leskov, I. G. Trifonov, Yu. Ye. Pavlov, I. M. Averin-Lavrov, S. M. Naftulin, V. I. Voloznev, S. I. Zykov, N. M. Bakanova, N. D. Ivanova, G. N. Eyzar, and also the group of workers directed by A. A. Dolgiy, V. F. Karpov, and G. A. Khomyachkov." Orig. art. has: 6 figures and 40 formulas.

[03]

ASSOCIATION: none

Card 2/3

L 3170-66

ACCESSION NR: AT5016964

SUBMITTED: 00

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: NP

NO REF SOV: 002

OTHER: 002

ATD PRESS:
4035

Card 3/3 *md*

RUNOV, A. E. (Engineer) (TsIITmash)

"Ways of increasing weldability, exploitable properties and economy of use of chrome-nickel austenitic steels". The weldability and highest exploitable properties are ensured, if the metal has austenitic-ferrite initial structure, with a limited quantity of ferrite.

Report presented at the regular conference of the Moscow city administration NTO Mashprom, April 1963.

(Reported in Avtomaticheskaya Svarka, No. 8, August 1963, pp 93-95, M. M Popekhin)

S/590/62/104/000/002/006
1007/1207

AUTHOR: Runov, A. E., Engineer

TITLE: Investigations on the improvement of weldability and working capacity of welded joint in cast, austenitic, heat-resistant steel components

SOURCE: Moscow. Tsentral'nyy nauchnoy-issledovatel'skiy institut tekhnologii i mashinostroyeniya [Trudy] v. 104. 1962, Voprosy svarki v energomashinostroyenii, 81-99

TEXT: This is a detailed report on investigations carried out by the TsNIITMASH in order to devise methods for increasing the heat resistance and mechanical strength of steel grades used in the manufacture of power equipment working under high-temperature conditions. The main object was to study the influence of differences in the crystallization rate on the amount and distribution of the ferritic phase in the structure of both the base and deposited metal, to devise methods for testing the cracking resistance of cast, austenitic steels, to study the factors leading to brittle structure both in the base and deposited metal, to study the effect of the ferritic phase on the endurance strength of the components, and finally to find methods for obtaining a given, limited content of ferritic phase in the starting metal structure. As shown by the test results, the most suitable (and universal) method for ensuring improved weldability of austenitic steels, is to create both in the base and deposited metal (electrode) a two-phase austenitic-ferritic structure with a definite, small amount of ferrite. On the strength of these investigations, new grades of high-weldable, heat-resistant steel alloys

Card 1/2

Investigations on...

S/590/62/104/000/002/006

1007/1207

1X20H12T-J, ЦЖ15, ЦЖЭ-1 (1Kh20N12T-L, TsZh15, TsZhE-l) for base metals, and ЭП305, ЭП306, ЭП307, ЦТ-24 ЦТ-25 (EP305, EP306, EP307, TsT-24, TsT-25) for electrodes have been worked out and tested. They were found to have improved casting and welding capacities and to ensure reliability and economic efficiency of power equipment. The new steel alloys yielded also good results in welding large-size forged components. There are 15 figures. The English references read as follows: Rice W. H., Welding cast components for nuclear power applications, Welding Journal, v. 37, no. 10, 1958; Schaeffler, A. L., Constitution diagram for stainless steel metal, Metal Progress, v. 56, no. 5, 1949

ASSOCIATION: Tsentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut tekhnologii i mashinostroyeniya (Central Scientific Research Institute for Technology and Machine-building)

Card 2/2

ANDRUSENKO, M.L.; RUNOV, A.I.

Interrelationship between lactic acid bacteria and yeasts in
the process of alcoholic fermentation. Uzb. biol. zhur. 9 no.2:
29-32 '65. (MIRA 18:5)

1. Institut botaniki AN UzSSR.

RUNOV A. Ye.
DASHEVSKIY, Ya. V., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; RUNOV, A. Ye., inzhener;
KAZAK, I. S., inzhener; ZHELTOV, D. D., inzhener; MEL'NIK, B. A., inzhener

New method of silicon iron alloy casting. Stal' 15 no. 8:714-719 Ag'55.
(MIRA 8:11)

(Iron-silicon alloys) (Iron founding)

135-58-9-1/20

AUTHORS: Runov, A.Ye., and Pashukanis, F.I., Engineers, Lyubavskiy, K.V., Professor, Doctor of Technical Sciences

TITLE: Some Problems of Welding "1Kh2ON12T-L" Cast Austenitic Steel (Nekotoryye voprosy svarki litoy austenitnoy stali 1Kh2ON12T-L)

PERIODICAL: Svarochnoye proizvodstvo, 1958, Nr 8, pp 1-7 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The satisfactory results of tests carried out at TsNIITMASH with the participation of S. A. Yodkovskiy, Candidate of Technical Sciences, S. P. Nestertsev, Candidate of Technical Sciences, G. P. Fedortsov-Lutikov, Candidate of Technical Sciences, T.S. Griboyedova, Engineer, A. V. Stepanov, Engineer, and I. P. Kestel', Engineer, necessitated systematic investigations into the weldability, composition and choice of electrodes for a new grade of cast austenitic steel destined for large-size welded-cast structures of power installations, working permanently at a temperature of 600°C. It was concluded that a certain quantity of ferrite phase in the initial crystalline structure, practi-

Card 1/2

135-58-8-1/20

Some Problems of Welding "1Kh2ON12T-L" Cast Austenitic Steel

cally eliminated crack formation at the weld joints.
"TsT-15"-electrodes proved very satisfactory and are recommended. There are 4 photos, 3 tables, 6 graphs, 2 diagrams and 7 Soviet references.

ASSOCIATION: TsNIITMASH

1. Welding--Test methods 2. Welding--Test results

Card 2/2

18(5)

SOV/135-59-6-4/20

AUTHOR:

Runov, A. Ye., Engineer; Iodkovskiy, S. A., Candidate of Technical Sciences and Sashchikhin, N. N., Engineer

TITLE:

Control and Correction of the Ferrite Phase Quantity of the Weld and Base Metals in Weld Joints of Austenite Steels

PERIODICAL:

Svarochnoye Proizvodstvo, 1959, Nr 6, pp 13-15 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

The authors discuss the problem of heat-fissure-forming in welding metal. There are mentioned [Ref 1 and 3] who have been working on the same problem by the method of the ferrite base (3 ferrite). This method renders it possible to prevent the forming of fissures in welding cast austenite steels [Ref 4 and 5]. Up to now, all experiments of control and correction of the ferrite phase quantity of weld and base metals in weld joints of austenite steels [Ref 9] were unsuccessful. In this connection, a new method has been tried over a period of several years, in TsNII TMASH. S. D. Entin, Candidate of Technical Sciences, and V. Ya. Kozlov, Engineer, participated in this work. The new method is a defini-

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SOV/135-59-6-4/20

Control and Correction of the Ferrite Phase Quantity of the Weld and Base Metals in Weld Joints of Austenite Steels

tion of the quantity of the ferrite phase by magnetic methods, by a specially constructed device. The whole defining process takes about 3 to 5 minutes. The investigations have been carried out on several casts of austenite ferrite steel; 1 Kh 20 N 12 T and 1 Kh 19 N 10 B. The experiment was successful. There are 2 photographs, 1 graph, 1 table and 13 references, 11 of which are Soviet and 2 English.

ASSOCIATION: TsNIITMASH

Card 2/2

13(5,7) SOV/135-59-9-5/23
AUTHORS: Runov, A. Ye., Engineer, Lyubavskiy, K. V., Doctor of
Technical Sciences, Professor
TITLE: The Influence of Ferrite-Phase on the Qualities of Weld
Metal and Basic Metal of Welded Joints Made of Chromium
Nickel Austenitic Steels
PERIODICAL: Svarochnoye proizvodstvo, 1959, Nr 9, pp 15-19 (USSR)
ABSTRACT: The authors present a study on the influence of the
ferrite phase on the durability of welded joints of
chromium-nickel austenitic steels. The basic data of
this article were reported at the Moscow conference of
NTO Mashprom - TsNIITMASH on welding of heat resistant
alloys in November 1958. Investigations were made on
weld metal type 1Kh19N10B of two compositions, and on
cast metal type 1Kh20N12T steel of different initial
quantities of ferrite (Table 1). Electrodes type TsT-15
were used. The influence of the composition of austen-
itic-ferrite metal on the intensity of the ferrite phase
decomposition and its brittling during the process of
stabilizing heat treatment was investigated in weld and

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SOV/135-59-9-5/23

The Influence of Ferrite-Phase on the Qualities of Weld Metal and Basic Metal of Welded Joints Made of Chromium-Nickel Steels

cast metal of different composition (Table 2). For stabilizing heat treatment a temperature of 800°C was used. This is within the temperature interval of maximum brittling. All investigated metals had about the same initial quantity of ferrite (6-7%). The investigations showed, that at equal initial quantities of ferrite phase and at equal technology of gaining austenitic-ferrite metals the intensity of ferrite decomposition and together with this, the brittling of the metal in heating within the temperature interval of 550-900°C, depends mostly on the change (sometimes very little change) of their chemical composition. Engineer M. I. Solonouts participated in this study. There are 5 graphs, 2 tables and 10 references, 9 of which are Soviet and 1 German.

ASSOCIATION: TsNIITMASH

Card 2/2

18.7200 1506, 1573
1.2300 2208 only

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S/135/60/000/001/001/005
A006/A001

AUTHORS: Shorshorov, M. Kh., Candidate of Technical Sciences, Sedykh, V. S.,
Engineer, Zemzin, V. N., Candidate of Technical Sciences, Runov,
A. Ye., Engineer

TITLE: The Effect of the Ferrite Phase on the Resistance of Austenite
Seams to Hot Crack Formation 18

PERIODICAL: Svarochnoye proizvodstvo, 1960, No. 1, pp. 1-4

TEXT: Electrodes ensuring a 2 to 5% ferrite content in the built-up
metal are used for welding heat resistant austenitic steels. A large number of
data are now available for regulating the upper limit of the ferrite phase
content in the seam and heat treating conditions of weld joints, applied to
various operational parameters, types of articles and austenitic steel grades.
On the basis of quantitative evaluation methods, experimental results are
presented on the effect of the ferrite phase amount on the resistance to hot
cracking of metal built up with KTI-5 (KTI-5), UT-15 (TsT-15), 3N0-3 (ZIO-3) X
and 3N0-7 (ZIO-7) electrodes, and of the seam metal when welding 1X18H12T
(1Kh18N12T) steel with these electrodes. Electrodes from TsKTI imeni Polzunov,
v

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S/135/60/000/001/001/005
A006/A001

The Effect of the Ferrite Phase on the Resistance of Austenite Seams to Hot Crack Formation

the welding department of TsNIITMASH and the Podol'skiy mashinostroitel'nyy zavod imeni Ordzhonikidze (Podol'sk Machinebuilding Plant imeni Orzhonikidze) were tested. Table 1 contains the composition of electrodes, Cr and Ni equivalents, the equivalence ratio of these components, and the ferrite phase content in the built-up metal, determined by the magnetic method using the TsNIITMASH ferritometer. For some compositions of the built-up metal the ferrite phase content was established additionally by metallographical analysis. The resistance of the seam metal to hot cracks was evaluated by the magnitude of the critical rate of its linear deformation when elongated during the crystallization process. This was established by tests on the IMET-2 (IMET-2) and П-3-4 (P-3-4) machines designed by MVTU. The tests were made with butt (IMET method) and T-welds (MVTU method). The following results were obtained: The index of hot crack resistance (critical rate of linear deformation) of austenite-ferrite built-up metal depends on the amount of the ferrite phase and on the nature of its alloying. This index increases from 8 to 12 mm/min for weld metal of 1X19H12M2Φ (1Kh19N12M2F) composition with a ferrite content increased from 0 to 4 - 5%.

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The Effect of the Ferrite Phase on the Resistance of Austenite Seams to Hot Crack Formation

A further increase in the ferrite content up to 12% does not affect the prone-ness to hot cracks. The index of hot crack resistance increases continuously from 3.6 to 11 - 12 mm/min for weld metal of 1X19H9E (1Kh19N9B) composition (TsT-15 and ZIO electrodes) at an increase of the ferrite phase from 0 to 10 - 16%. At a content of the ferrite phase within 0 to 6 - 7%, the index of hot crack resistance of the built-up metal and the seam metal of KTI-4 electrodes is 2 to 1.3 times higher as compared to TsT-15 electrodes when welding 1Kh18N12T steel of a medium grade chemical composition. ZIO electrodes range between both the aforementioned types. A 1:10 ratio of the C and Nb content is recommended to raise the resistance of the built up metal to hot cracks when welding with TsT-15 and ZIO type electrodes. TsT-15 electrodes must ensure a ferrite phase content in the built-up metal not below 5 - 6% and KTI electrodes not below 2 - 3% to obtain resistance to hot cracks when welding root layers of the seam in steel with a higher austenite content (such as 1Kh18N12T steel). The evaluation of hot crack resistance of the seams according to the results of testing butt welds on the IMET-2 machine and T welds on the

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The Effect of the Ferrite Phase on the Resistance of Austenite Seams to Hot Crack Formation

P-4-3 machine yields similar results. It is concluded that in estimating the advantages and selecting the electrode type it is necessary to consider, besides the index of hot crack resistance of the built-up metal, its operational properties depending on temperature, stress, the corrosion medium, the duration of operation, the type of alloying and the composition of the base metal to be welded. The authors thank Professor K. V. Lyubavskiy, Doctor of Technical Sciences, for his assistance in the work performed. There are 3 figures, 3 tables, and 8 Soviet references. ✓

ASSOCIATIONS: Institut metallurgii im. A. A. Baykova AN SSSR (Institute of Metallurgy imeni A. A. Baykov, AS USSR); Shorshorov and Sedykh; TsKTI imeni I. I. Polzunov (Zemzin); TsNIIMASH (Runov)

Card 4/4

84342

S/135/60/000/002/002/003
A115/A029

1.23 00 2208 only

AUTHORS: Pashukanis, F.I. and Runov, A.Ye., Graduate Engineers

TITLE: Determination of Properties of Metals Built-Up With Heat-Resistant Electrodes 14

PERIODICAL: Svarochnoye proizvodstvo, 1960, No. 2, pp. 5 - 9

TEXT: This article which was compiled in cooperation with the Doctor of Technical Sciences, Professor K.V. Lyubavskiy, deals with electrodes and properties of 1X19H12M2Φ(1Kh19N12M2F), UT-7 (TsT-7), KTM-5 (KTI-5) electrodes, 1X19H12M2K3Φ(1Kh19N12M2K3VF), UT-13, (TsT-13) electrodes and 1X19H10B (1Kh19N10B) UT-15 (TsT-15), 3W-3 (ZIO-3) electrodes and filler metals. The authors suggest types of electrodes to be used for welding various austenitic steels at 600-650° C. Tests with filler metals built-up with TsT-7 and TsT-13/56 electrodes at 650-700°C are being performed in the Otdel svarki TsNIITMASH (Welding Section of TsNIITMASH). The influence of high-temperature processing and artificial aging on changes in the basic structure of austenitic-ferrite filler metals and their mechanical properties was tested. Table 1 gives the chemical composition of tested metals and Figure 1 the corresponding variations of ferrite contents de-

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S/135/60/000/002/002/003
A115/A029

Determination of Properties of Metals Built-Up With Heat-Resistant Electrodes

pending on the duration of thermal processing at 950°C (1), 1,080°C (2) and 1,200°C (3). The upper section of Figure 2 shows the microstructure of filler metals after 4 hours of thermal processing at 1,080°C plus 10 hours at 800°C, and the lower part the same microstructure after additional 5,000 hours of aging at 700°C. Results of X-ray inspections of electrolytically separated filler metal deposits are shown in Table 2. Some processing tests on chemical properties of these metals at varying temperatures and on the aging period are shown in Figure 3. Table 2 expresses in logarithmic coordinates the durability of surfaced metals. Heat-processing at 1,050° - 1,200° C of the above metals ensures only a 4 - 5 % solution of the ferrite phase. In order to increase the plastic properties of these metals in continuous operating conditions at sigma-phase temperatures the ferrite phase of the basic structure should be limited to 4 - 5 % and the austenizing thermal processing carried out at temperatures given above. 1Kh19N10B metal had firmer layers and higher heat-resistance and plastic qualities in continuous operating conditions at 650° - 700°C. The alloying of nickel-chromium austenitic--ferrite filler metals by approximately 1 % niobium (TsT-15

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Determination of Properties of Metals Built-Up With Heat-Resistant Electrodes

electrodes) is more expedient than the use of molybdenum and vanadium (TsT-7 electrodes) or of cobalt and tungsten (TsT-13 electrodes). The X-ray inspections were carried out under the supervision of Candidate of Technical Sciences S.A. Yuganova and metallographic tests under Graduate Engineer A.D. Kuznetsova-Sadovnikova. There are 2 tables, 4 figures and 12 references: 1 English, 11 Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: TsNIITMASH (Central Scientific Research Institute of Technology and Machine Building)

Card 3/3

RUNOV, A.Ye., inzh.

Investigating improving the weldability and the efficiency of
joints in cast austenitic heat-resistant steels. [Trudy]
TSNIITMASH 104:81-99 '62. (MIRA 15:6)
(Steel, Heat-resistant--Welding)
(Steel castings--Welding)

S/590/62/105/000/010/015
I031/I242

AUTHORS: Runov, A.Ye., Eng. and Tereshkovich, A.S., Eng.

TITLE: Austenitic-ferritic steel for welded cast parts
of steam turbines and armature

SOURCE: Moscow. Tsentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy
institut tekhnologii i mashinostroyeniya. Trudy.
v.105, 1962, 135-143

TEXT: High-temperature austenitic steels containing 16-25%
Cr and 8-15% Ni are susceptible to hot cracking during welding.
This can be overcome by the presence of free ferrite. The 4%Cr7
(TsZh7) and 4%Cr8 (TsZh8) austenitic-ferritic alloys were chosen
for study. Due to their brittle behavior these steels could not
have been used for restrained welded cast construction. Conven-

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S/590/62/105/000/010/015
I031/I242

Austempered-ferritic steel for...

tional austenizing heat-treatment did not produce sufficient increase in ductility and impact strength. This was attained by the reduction of the chromium and tungsten content and the elimination of vanadium. Lowering of the ferrite-forming elements necessitated the reduction of the nickel content. Weldability of the new alloy marked L5/C 15 (TsZh15) was checked on small specimens and on a full-size valve prototype. It was found that the tensile properties conform to technical requirements. Microstructure inspection showed that the tendency of the delta ferrite to transform to the brittle sigma phase is less than in the higher alloyed TsZh7 steel. There are 6 figures and 2 tables.

Card 2/2

1. 3970-66 EWT(m)/EWA(d)/EWP(t)/EWP(z)/EWP(n)/EWA(h) LSP(c) SD/18/80
 ACC NR: AP6005395 SOURCE CODE: UR/0413/66/000/001/0151/0151
 INVENTOR: Runov, A. Ye.; Sashchikhin, N. N.; Tereshkovich, A. S.; Fedortsov-Lutikov, G. P.
 ORG: none
 TITLE: Heat-resistant steel, Class 18, No. 148085, 4
 SOURCE: Izobreteniya, promyshlennyye obraztsy, tovarnyye znaki, no. 1, 1966, 151
 TOPIC TAGS: steel, heat resistant steel, chromium containing steel, nickel containing steel, niobium containing steel, tungsten containing steel
 ABSTRACT: This Author Certificate introduces a heat-resistant chromium—nickel—tungsten—niobium steel. To increase the steel heat resistance, castability, and weldability, its composition is set as follows: 0.08—0.12% C, 0.4—0.6% Si, 1.0—1.5% Mn, 15.0—16.5% Cr, 8.5—10.0% Ni, 3.0—4.0% W, 1.2% max Nb, 0.025% max S, and 0.03% max P. The ferrite content of the steel should not exceed 2—4% and should be controlled during the process of melting. 4
 SUB CODE: 11/ SUBM DATE: 14Jul61/ ATD PRESS: 4/9/ [ND]

Card 1/1 SC

RUNOV, B.

Liberia; economics and foreign trade. Vnesh. torg. 41 no.10:
32-36 '61. (MIRA 14:9)
(Liberia--Economic conditions)
(Liberia--Foreign economic relations)

LISTOV, P.N., doktor tekhnicheskikh nauk, professor; RUMOV, B.A., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk, dotsent.

Automatic equipment in agriculture. Izv. TSKhA no.2:223-230
'56. (MLRA 9:12)

(Electricity in agriculture) (Automatic control)

RUNOV, B.A. kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk.

Operating characteristics and comparison of electric tracklaying
tractors and their motors. Trudy MIMESKH 3:11-21 '56. (MLRA 10:8)
(Caterpillar tractors) (Electric motors)

RUNOV, B.A.

ANDRIANOV, V.N., doktor tekhn.nauk; BERSENEV, Ye.Ye., inzh.; BYSTRITSKIY, D.N., kand.tekhn.nauk; GHEBENNIKOV, A.F., kand.tekhn.nauk; GRETISOV, N.A., kand.tekhn.nauk; ZOYEV, V.A., kand.tekhn.nauk; KLIMOV, A.A., kand.tekhn.nauk; KOROLEV, V.F., kand.tekhn.nauk; KUDRYAVTSEV, I.F., kand.tekhn.nauk; KULIK, M.Ye., kand.tekhn.nauk; NAZAROV, G.I., kand.tekhn.nauk; OLYNIK, N.P., inzh.; OSETROV, P.A., kand.tekhn.nauk; PODSOSOV, A.N., inzh.; POPOV, S.T., inzh.; PRISHCHEP, L.G., kand.tekhn.nauk; PCHELKIN, Yu.N., inzh.; RUBTSOV, P.A., kand.tekhn.nauk; RUNOV, B.A., kand.tekhn.nauk; SAVINKOV, K.P., kand.tekhn.nauk; SAZOROV, N.A., prof., doktor tekhn.nauk; SERGEYEV, A.S., inzh.; SKVORTSOV, P.F., kand.tekhn.nauk; SMIRNOV, B.V., kand.tekhn.nauk; SMIRNOV, V.I., kand.tekhn.nauk; TYMINSKIY, Ye.V., inzh.; URVACHEV, P.N., kand.tekhn.nauk; SHTRURMAN, B.A., inzh.; SHCHUROV, S.V., kand.ekon.nauk; RUNOVA, L.M., inzh.; VOL'FOVSKAYA, D.N., red.; NIKITINA, V.M., red.; BALLOD, A.I., tekhn.red.

[Manual on the use of electric power in agriculture] Spravochnik po primeneniui elektorenergii v sel'skom khoziaistve. Moskva, Gos. izd-vo sel'khoz. lit-ry, 1958. 606 p. (MIRA 11:5)
(Electricity in agriculture)

KORNEV, A., inzh; RUNOV, B., inzh.

Technical progress and the scope of training for agricultural
engineers. Nauka i pered.op.v sel'khoz. 9 no.12:47-50

D '59.

(MIRA 13:4)

(Farm mechanization)

RUNOV, B.A., kand.tekhn.nauk

Storage and distribution of silage on American farms. Mekh. i
elek. sots. sel'khoz. 20 no.1:57-59 '62. (MIRA 15:2)
(United States--Feeding and feeding stuffs)

RUNOV, Boris Aleksandrovich; GREBTSOV, P.P., red.; MAKHOVA, N.N.,
tekhn. red.; SOKOLOVA, N.N., tekhn. red.

[Electrification of livestock farms in the U.S.A.] Elek-
tromekhanizatsiia zhivotnovodcheskikh ferm v SShA. Moskva,
Sel'khozizdat, 1963. 116 p. (MIRA 17:1)
(United States--Stock and stockbreeding--Equipment and sup-
plies)

(United States--Electricity in agriculture)

ALUKER, Sh.M.; ANDRIANOV, V.N.; BUDZKO, I.A.; BURGUCHEV, S.A.; ZAKHARIN, A.G.; NAZAROV, G.I.; PRISHCHEP, L.G.; FOYARKOV, M.F.; RASOVSKIY, E.I.; RUNOV, B.A.; SKVORTSOV, P.F.; SERGEYEV, A.V.

P.N.Listov; on his sixtieth birthday and the thirty-fifth anniversary of his industrial, theoretical, and educational work. Elektrichestvo no.11:94 N '62. (MIRA 15:11)
(Listov, Petr Nikolaevich, 1902-)

RUNOV, B.A., kand. tekhn. nauk

Some trends in the automation of technological processes in
animal husbandry in the U.S.A. Mekh. i elek. sots. sel'khoz.
21 no.1:61-62 '63. (MIRA 16:7)

(United States—Stock and stockbreeding—
Equipment and supplies)
(United States—Automation)

NAZAROV, G.I.; RUNOV, B.I.; YUROVSKIY, I.M.

Textbook not up to expectations ("Electric drive and automatic control" by V.I. Popov. Reviewed by G.I. Nazarov, B.A. Runov, and I.M. IUrovskii). Mekh. i elek. sots. sel'khoz. 16 no.3:61-63 '58.

(MIRA 11:6)

(Electric driving)

(Popov, V.I.)

RUNOV, Boris Tikhonovich; SHLYAKHIN, P.N., red.; BUL'DYAYEV, N.A.,
tekhn. red.

[Balancing of turbogenerators in electric power plants]
Uravnoveshivanie turboagregatov na elektrostantsiakh. Mo-
skva, Gosenergoizdat, 1963. 223 p. (MIRA 16:6)
(Turbogenerators)

RUNOV, B. T.: Master Tech Sci (diss) -- "Methods and equipment for equilibrating steam turbo-generators where they are installed". Moscow, 1959. 15 pp
(All-Union Order of Labor Red Banner Heat Engineering Sci Res Inst im F. E. Dzerzhinskiy), 130 copies (KL, No 17, 1959, 109)

N.
RUNOV, B.T., inzh.

Modern balancing equipment. Elek.sta. 29 no.1:24-31 Ja '58.

(MIRA 11:2)

(Balancing of machinery)

SEVEROV, Nikolay Nikiforovich; RUNOV, B.T., redaktor; FRIDKIN, A.M.,
tekhnicheskiiy redaktor

[Replacing the blades of steam turbine rotors] Perelopachivanie
rotorov parovykh turbin. Moskva, Gos.energ.izd-vo, 1957. 134 p.
(MLRA 10:8)

(Rotors--Maintenance and repair)

RUNOV, B. T.

[Vibration tests of the vanes of steam turbines in electric power stations] Vibratsionnyia ispytaniia lopatochnogo apparata parovykh turbin na elektrostantsiakh. Moskva, Gosenergoizdat, 1954. 72 p. (MLRA 8:2D)

2 INCV, Boris T Khonevich.

Vibration tests of vanes of steam turbines in electric power stations. Mashve, Gos. energ. izd-vo, 1964. 199,(1)p. (55-36375)

UJ57.B77

1. Steam turbines - testing

RUMOV, BORIS TIKHONOVICH

3/5
71.1.111
59

Vibratsionnyye ispytaniya lopatochnogo apparata parovykh turbin na elektrostantsiyakh (Testing the vibration of blade devices of steam turbines in electric devices of steam turbines in electric power stations) Moskva, Gosenergoizdat, 1954.

199 p. illus., diagrs., tables.

"Literatura"; p. 199-(200)

RUNOV, Boris Tikhonovich; SAMOYLOVICH, G.S., redaktor; FRIDKIN, A.M.,
tekhnicheskii redaktor.

[Vibration tests of vanes of steam turbines in electric power
stations] Vibratsionnye ispytaniia lopatochnogo apparata parov-
vykh turbin na elektrostantsiakh. Moskva, Gos.energeticheskoe
izd-vo, 1954. 199 p. (MLRA 8:3)
(Steam turbines--Testing)

ZDORIK, T.B.; RUNCV, B.Ye.

New massif of alkali rocks and carbonatites in the eastern Aldan
Shield. Trudy VAGT no.7:94-96 '61. (MIRA 14:7)

(Aldan Plateau—Rocks, Igneous)

1ST AND 2ND ORDER										3RD AND 4TH ORDER									
PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX																			
CA										12									
<p>Combination ferments in cheese making. II, Runov. <i>Myosinys i Molochnaya Prom.</i> 1947, No. 6, 10-30. Expts. were made in the prepn. of Dutch-type cheese from pasteurized milk, by using (I) a symbiotic mixt. of homo- and heterofermenting streptococci and lactic acid- producing rod bacteria and (II) a culture consisting mainly of the streptococci for inoculating the prepd. curd. Cheese prepd. with I contained more sol. N, peptones, amino acids, and dry substance and less acidity than II, and scored higher on the Shilovich scale of ripeness at 2.5-6 months. (G. W. Wilcox)</p>																			
A.S.B.-S.L.A. METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION																			
1ST ORDER										2ND ORDER									
1ST ORDER										2ND ORDER									

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16

Microbiology of kumiss production. A. Voitkevich
and E. Kuny. *Microbiol. (U. S. S. R.)* 3, 308-309
(1964).—Kumiss (fermented horse milk) is best prepd.
from fresh (unpasteurized) mare milk by inoculation with
a mixt. of *Torula* yeasts and lactic acid bacteria of the
type of *Lactobacillus bulgaricus*. No proteolysis or fat
decompn. takes place in the process of kumiss formation.
H. Cohen

VIKHLIYAYEV, I.I., prof.; OLENIN, A.S., kand.tekhn.nauk; RUNOV, D.I., inzh.;
TEREGULOV, I.Kh., inzh.; PACHIKHINA, O.Ye., kand.sel'skokhoz.nauk;
SHISHKOV, K.H., kand.sel'skokhoz.nauk; MINENKOVA, V.R., red.;
BALLOD, A.I., tekhn.red.

[Manual on peat] Spravochnik po torfu. Moskva, Gos.izd-vo sel'khoz.
lit-ry, 1960. 318 p. (MIRA 14:2)

(Peat)

KISELEV, A. V.; KISELEV, V. F.; MIKOS-ANGUL', N. N.; MUTTIK, G. G.;
RUNCV, F. D.; SHCHERBAKOVA, K. D.

Calorimeters and Calorimetry

Automatic calorimeter with constant heat exchange for measuring heats of absorption of gases and liquids. Trudy Inst. fiz. khimii AN SSSR no. 1, 1952.

Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, December 1952. UNCLASSIFIED.

L 677-86

ACC NR: AP5026861

SOURCE CODE: UR/0108/65/020/011/0034/0046

AUTHOR: Runov, I. N.

27

B

ORG: none

TITLE: Wide-band transistorized amplifier of harmonic signals with a series inductive correction

SOURCE: Radiotekhnika, v. 20, no. 11, 1965, 34-42

TOPIC TAGS: transistorized amplifier, amplifier stage, wideband transmission, amplifier design

ABSTRACT: The results of a comprehensive theoretical analysis of wide-band transistorized amplifiers with high-frequency correction by means of a series inductance are presented. Results are in the form of graphs and equations suitable for engineering design. Theoretical predictions were tested experimentally on a circuit, the transistor of which operated with $U_c = -5V$ and $I_c = 2mA$. The high-frequency characteristic comparison for one stage of a two stage P402 transistor amplifier is shown in Fig. 1. The inductive correction can be optimized by choosing the best ratio of partial capacitances. Results show that a simple stage with series inductive correction is more efficient than a single stage with a parallel inductive correction. The defects of the series inductive correction are the need for a special selection of transistors (they must match the parameters of other components in the circuit) and the sensitivity of the

Card 1/2

UDC: 621.375.446

L 7677-66

ACC NR: AP5026861

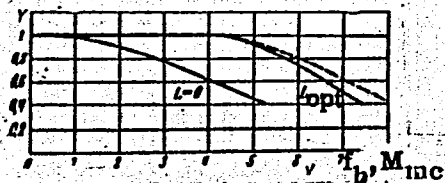


Figure 1. Experimental (full line) and calculated (broken line) frequency characteristic of a transistorized amplifier stage

circuit to changes in operating conditions. The author expresses his gratitude to Professor G. S. Tsykin for advice contributing to the progress of the work. Orig. art. has: 59 formulas, 6 figures, and 3 tables. [08]

SUB CODE: 09/ SUBM DATE: 25Jan63 / ORIG REF: 005 ATD PRESS: 4146

Card

IVANOV, V.; RUNOV, K.

New standardized units for the scanning apparatus of massproduced
television sets. Ratio no.6:38-40 Je '56. (MIRA 9:8)
(Televison--Receivers and reception)

Runov, K.
RUNOV, K. (Leningrad)

Building television sets. Radio no.10:39-40 0 '57. (MIRA 10:10)
(Television--Receivers and reception)

Runov, K

AUTHOR: Runov, K. (Leningrad)

107-8-56/62

TITLE: Television in Prague (Televideniye v Prage)

PERIODICAL: Radio, 1957, # 8, p 59-60 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: At present, three TV-centers are in operation in Czechoslovakia: in Prague, Ostrava and Bratislava. The Ostrava TV-center is connected with that of Prague by a radio relay line.

According to the second five-year plan, six additional TV stations will be established: in Brno, Plzeň, Košice and at other centers of the CSR. Besides, it is planned to build several hundred kilometers of radio relay lines.

In Prague, there are more than 70,000 TV-receivers. The Prague TV-studio is situated in the center of the city. All studio equipment is Czech-made. Supericonoscope transmitting tubes are utilized. The intensity of illumination in the studio amounts to 150 - 3,000 lux, depending on the program, being transmitted.

Card 1/3

Special equipment for transmitting 16-millimeter films is

TITLE: Television in Prague (Televideniye v Prage) 107-8-56/62

utilized as well as usual cinematographic transmitting equipment.

The TV-transmitter is located on a high hill and it is connected with the studio by a radio relay line of several km in length. The output of the video transmitter is 5 kw and that of the aural transmitter 3 kw.

The Prague TV-center is connected with Berlin by a radio relay line, and belongs to the "Eurovision" system. The TV-channel being well tuned, more than 500 clearness lines with seven brightness gradations have been observed on sets utilizing an indoor antenna.

The Prague TV-center has a mobile transmitter station installed in two vehicles.

The Prague Television Institute develops equipment for stationary and mobile TV-stations, measuring instruments and performs research in the field of television.

A TV motion picture projector with a vidicon tube, a studio camera with a tube similar to the "1N-17" tube, a wide-band oscillograph (5 cps to 12 megacycles) with a pulse generator having a pulse-time of 0,5 microseconds and a square pulse

Card 2/3

TITLE: Television in Prague (Televideniye v Prage) 107-8-56/62
generator of 50 cps, as well as other devices, have been developed by the 130 members of this institute.
This article contains 1 photo.

INSTITUTION:

PRESENTED BY:

SUBMITTED:

AVAILABLE: At the Library of Congress

Card 3/3

RUNOV, K. (Leningrad).

Television in Prague. Radio no.8:59-60 Ag '57.
(Czechoslovakia--Television)

(MIRA 10:8)

ALIYEVSKIY, B., inzh.; RUNOV, K., inzh.

The "Smena" television receiver. Radio no.2:36-37 F '63.
(MIRA 16:2)
(Television--Receivers and reception)